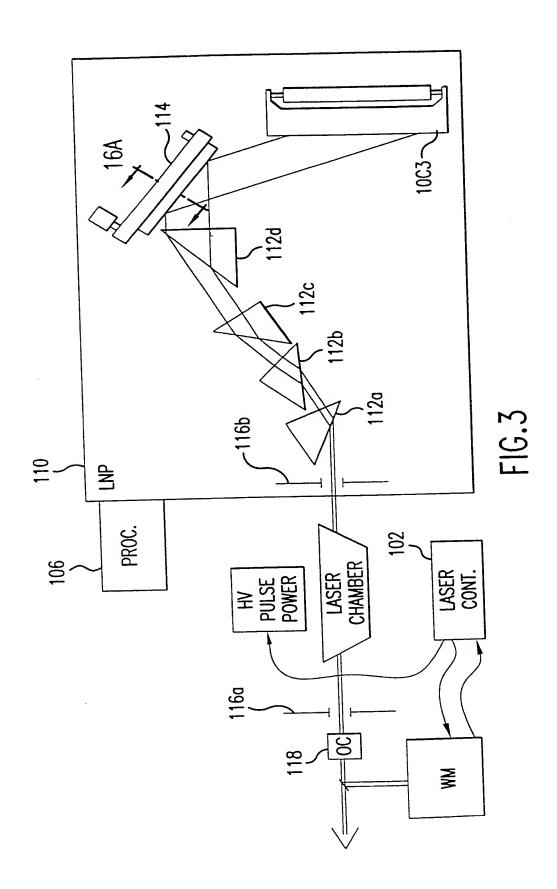
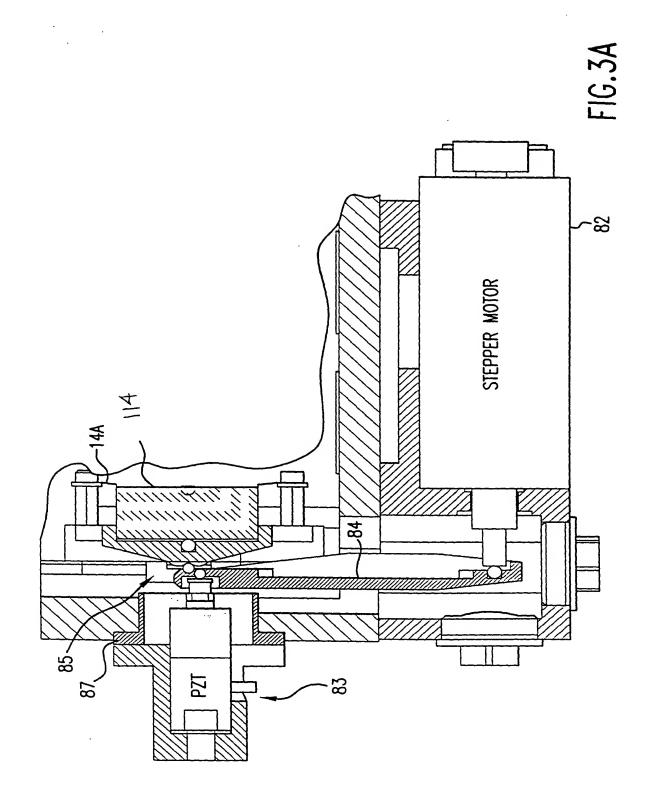
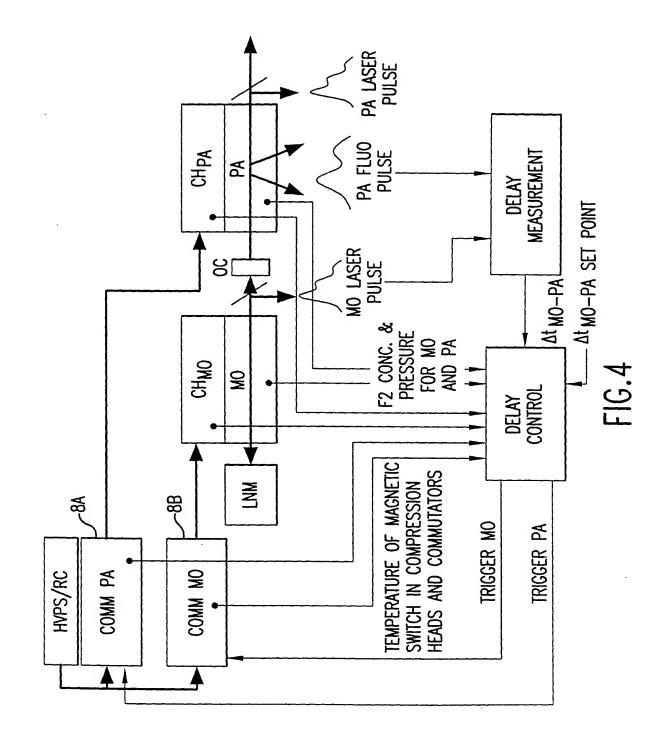


FIG. 2







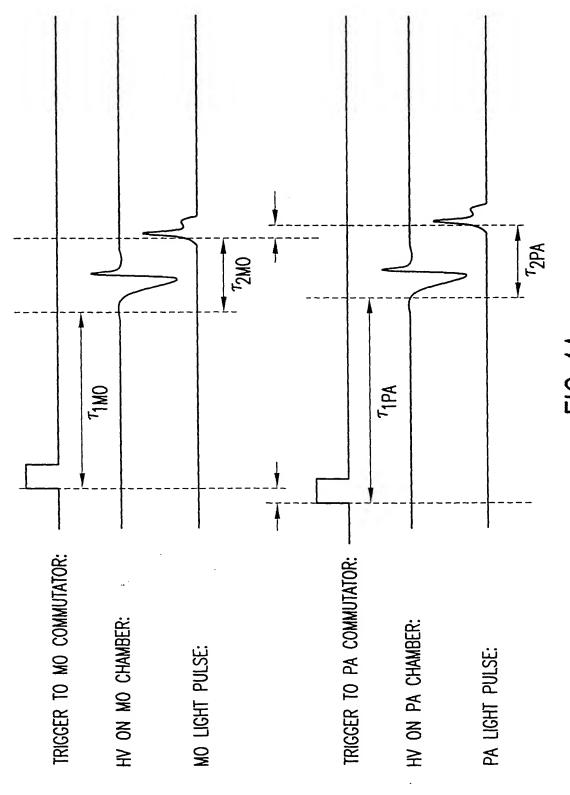
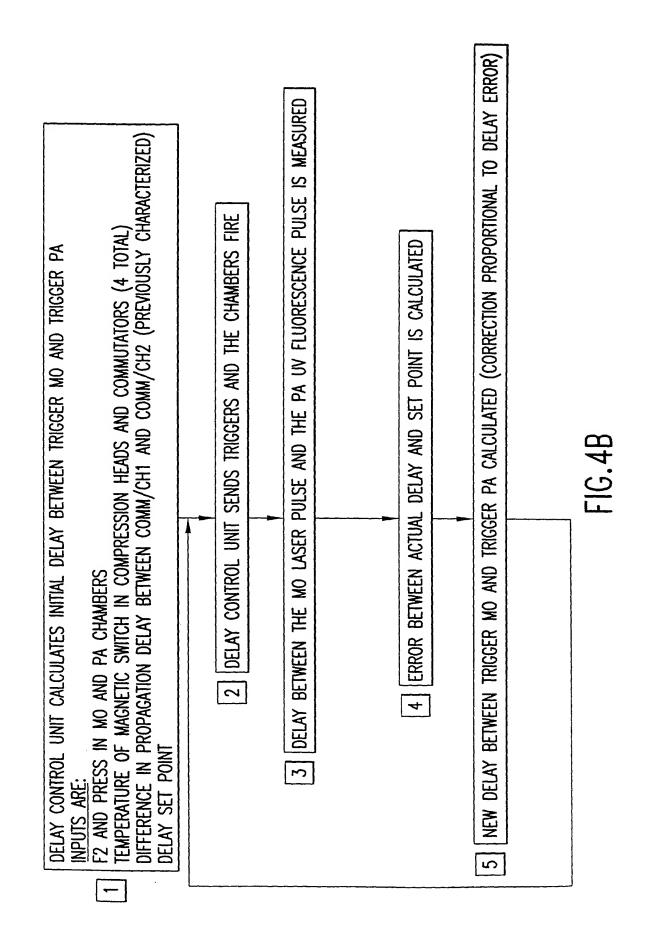
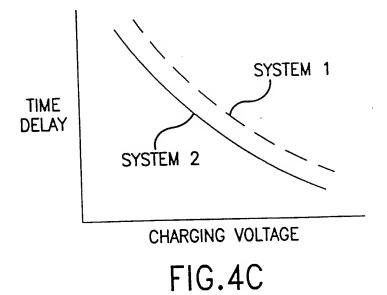
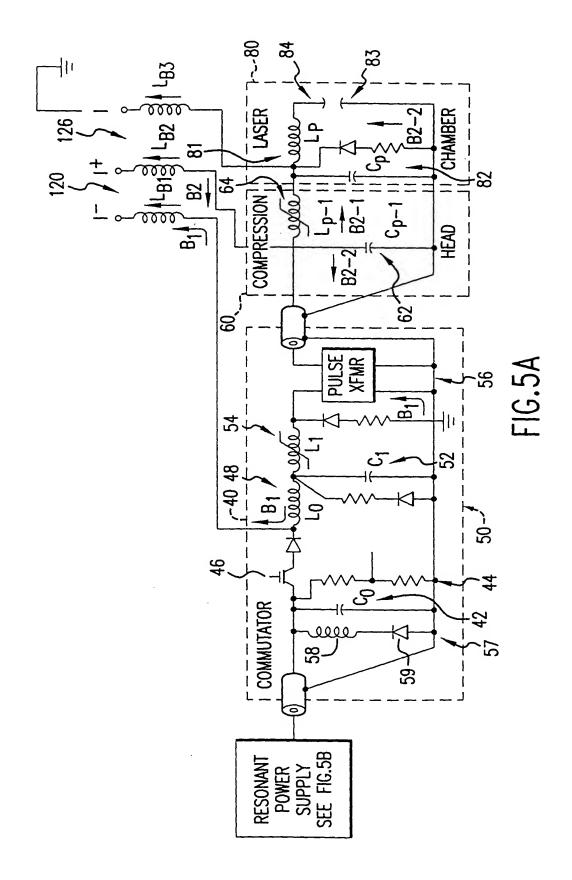
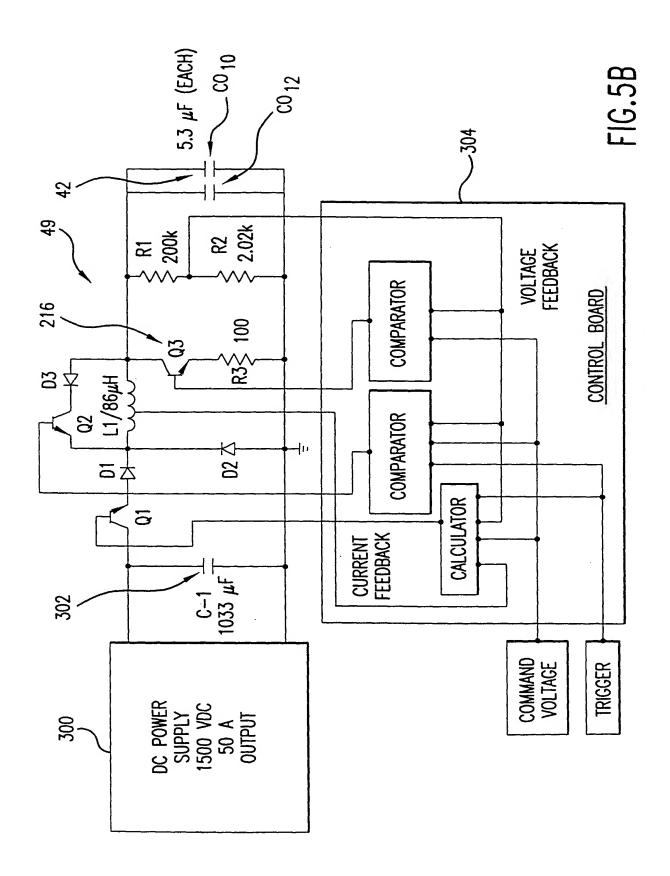


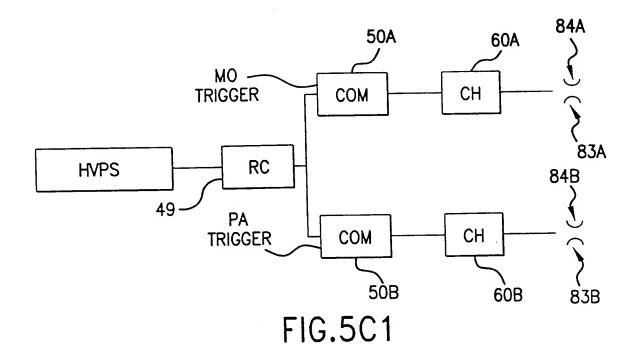
FIG.4A











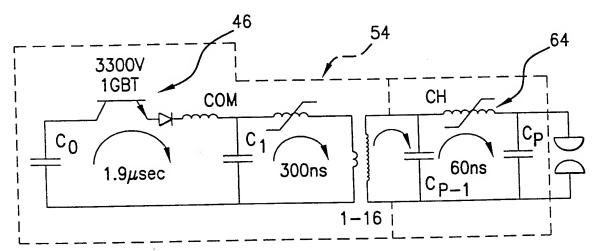
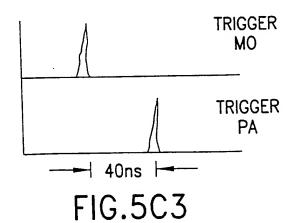


FIG.5C2



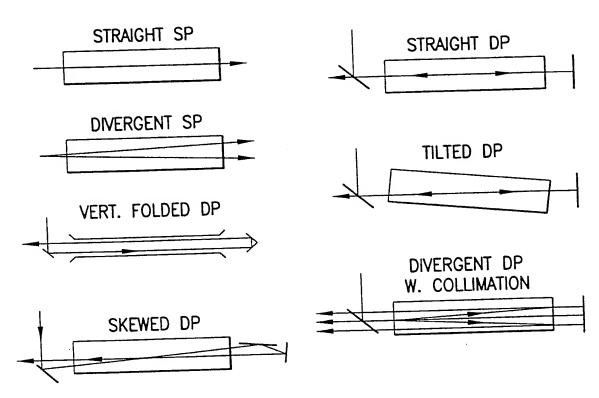


FIG.6A1

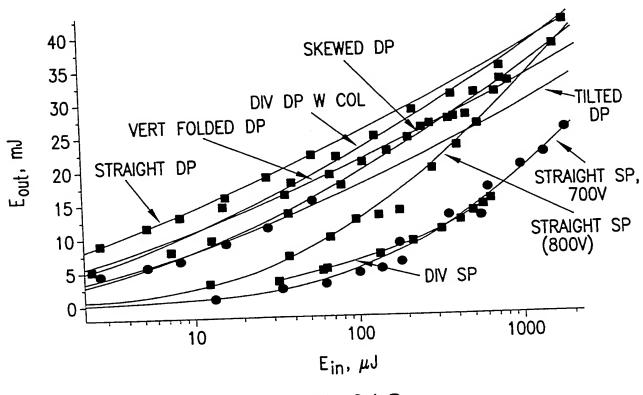
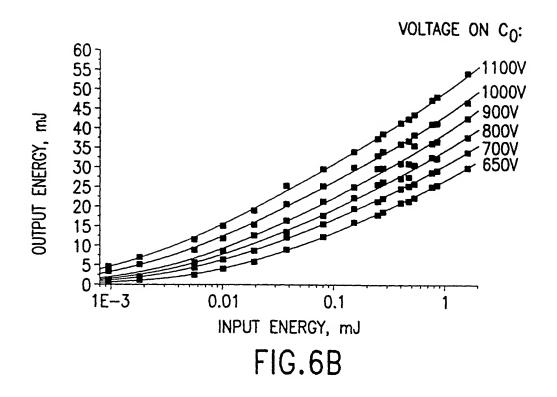
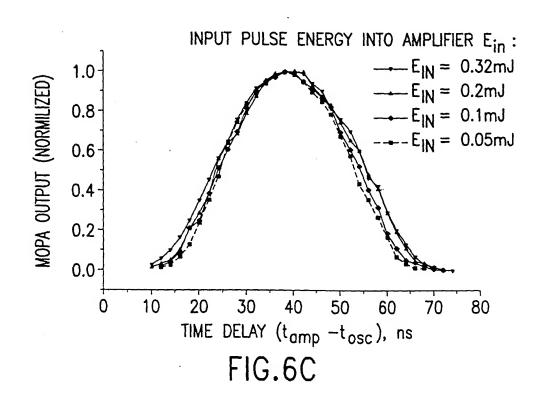
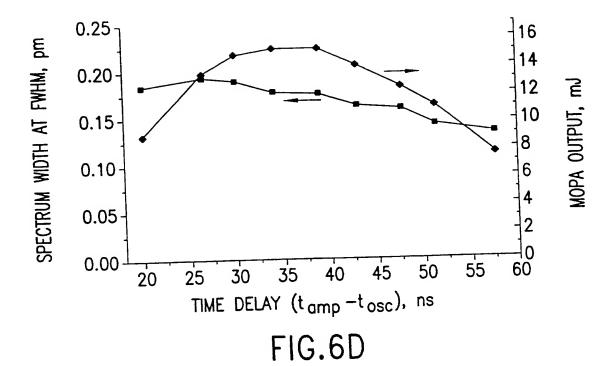
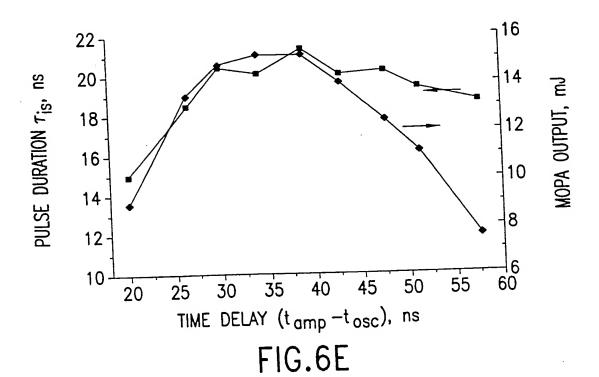


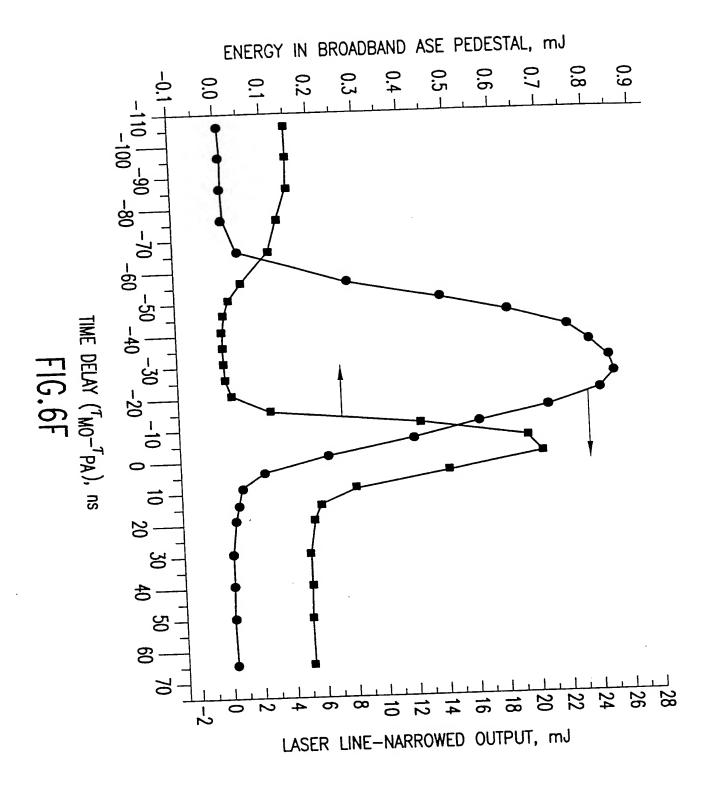
FIG.6A2











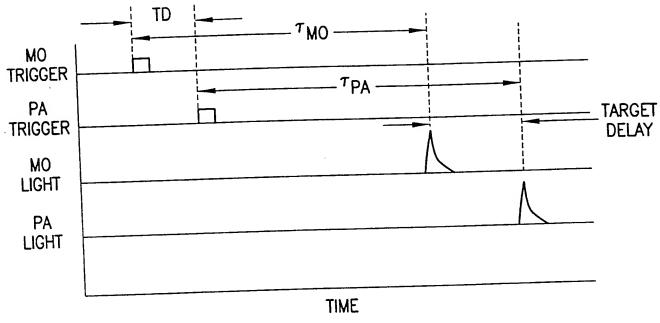
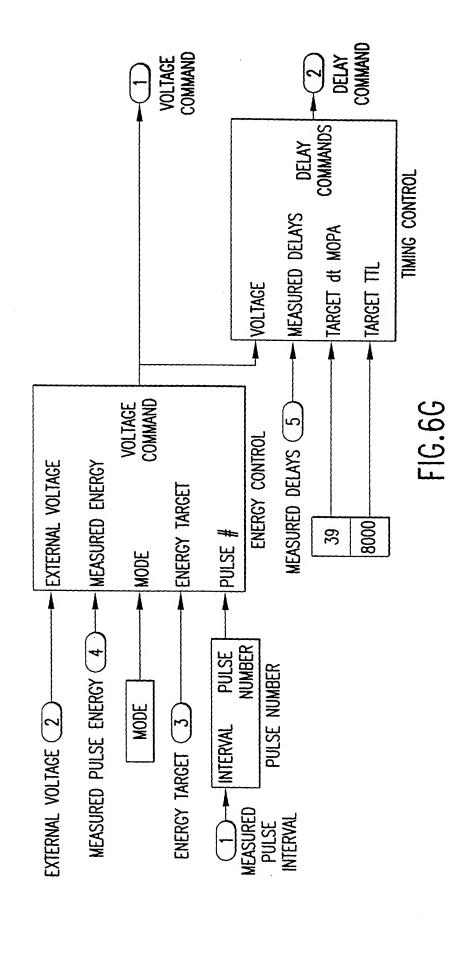
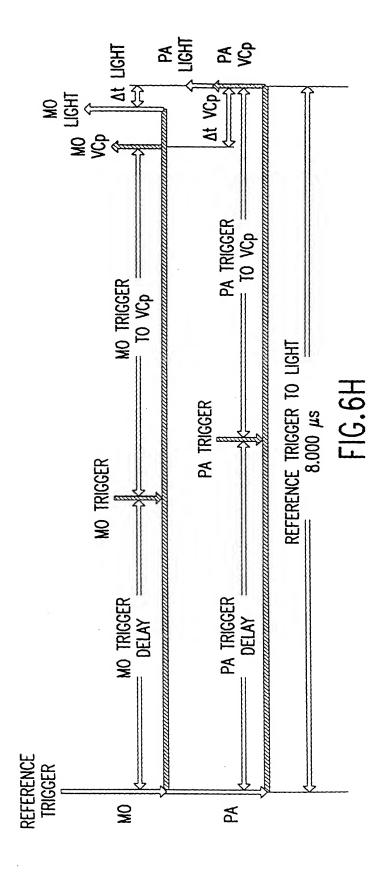
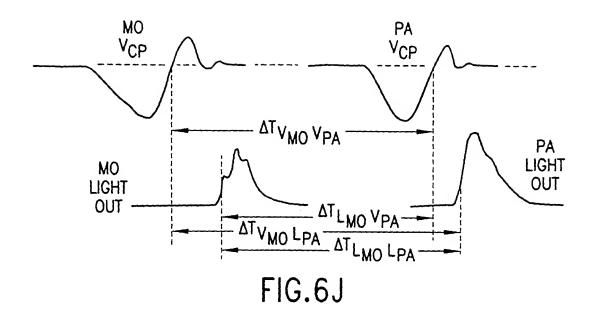
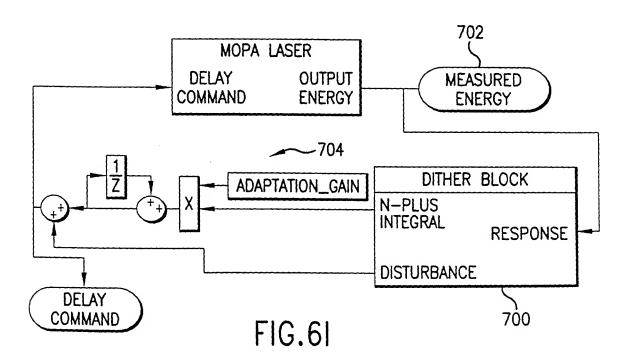


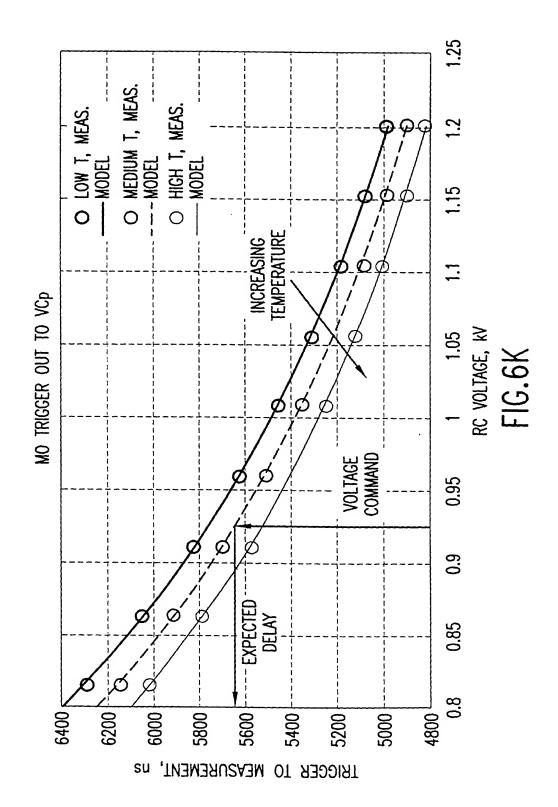
FIG.6F-1

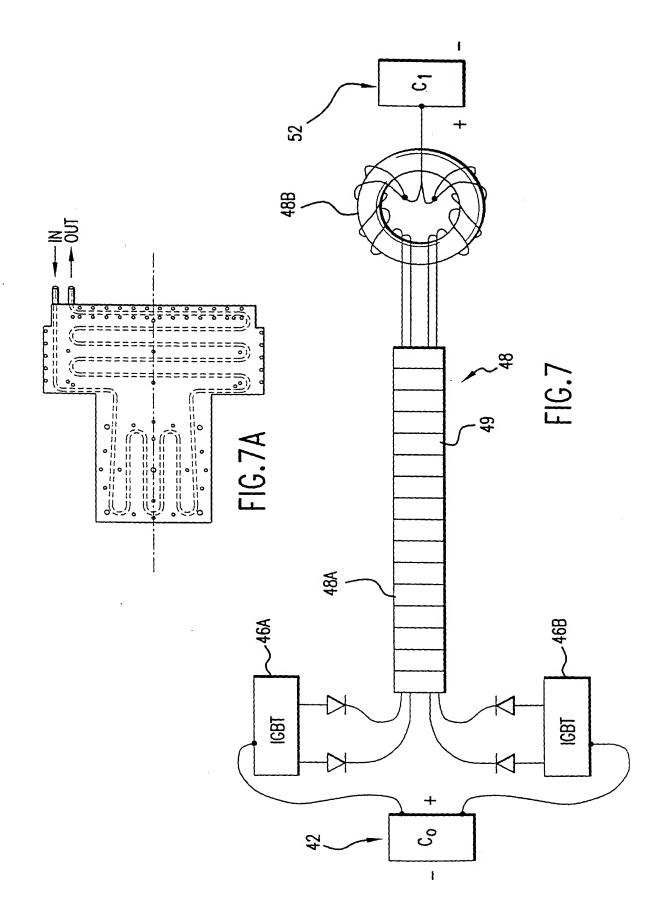


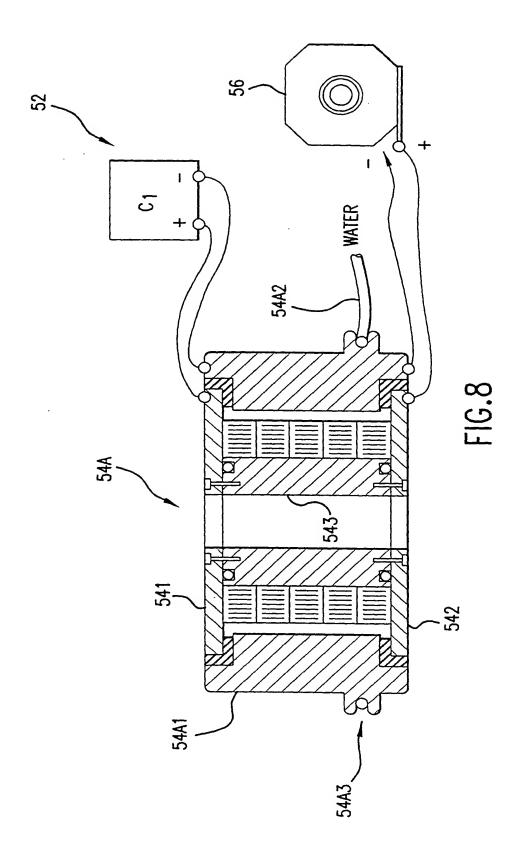


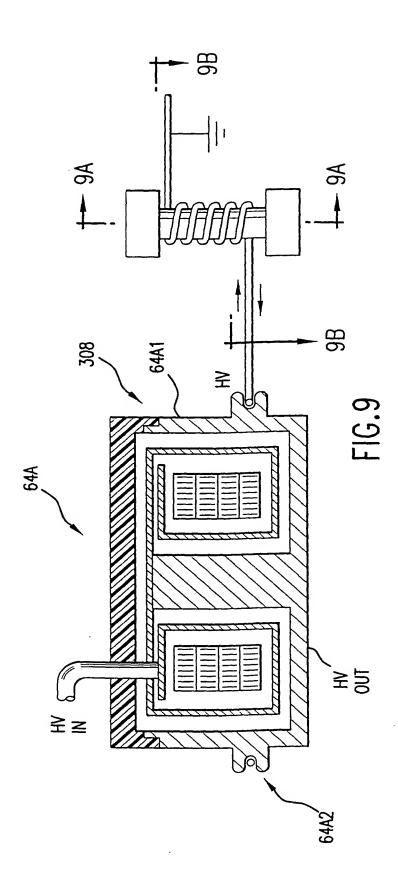


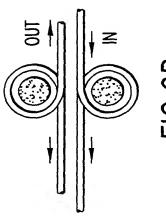


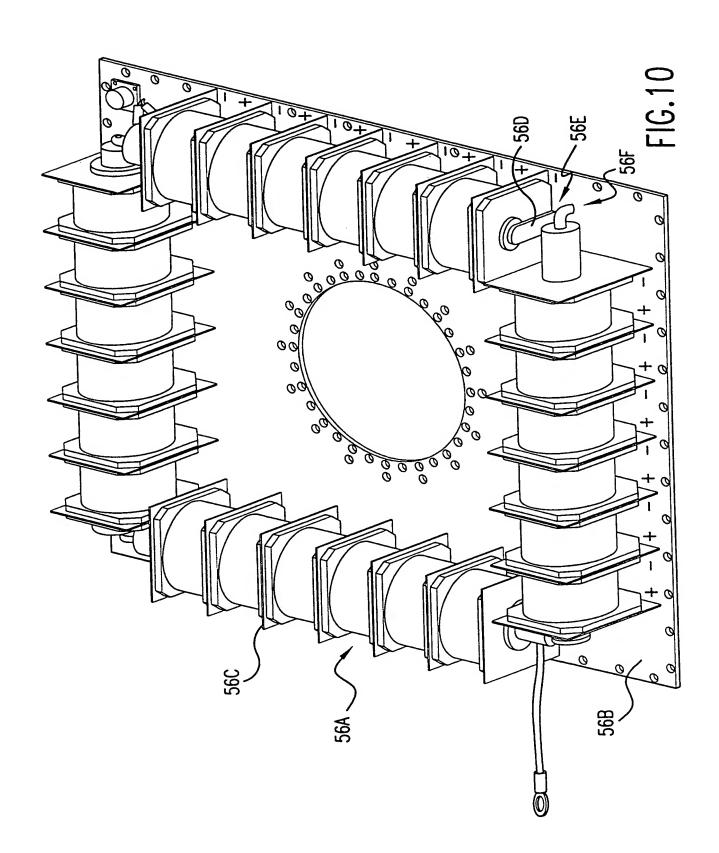


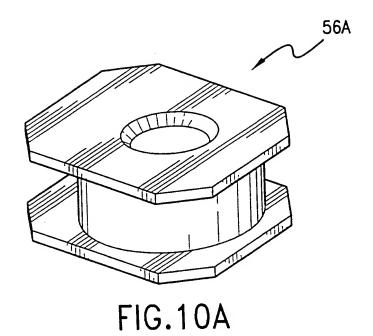


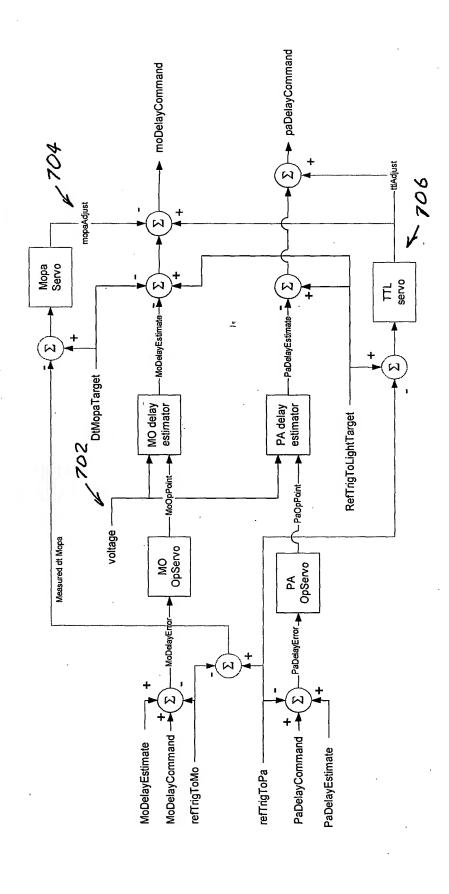




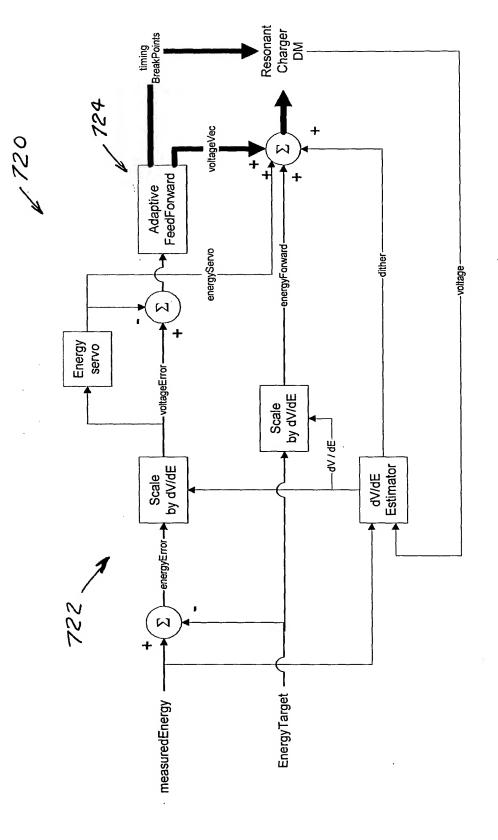




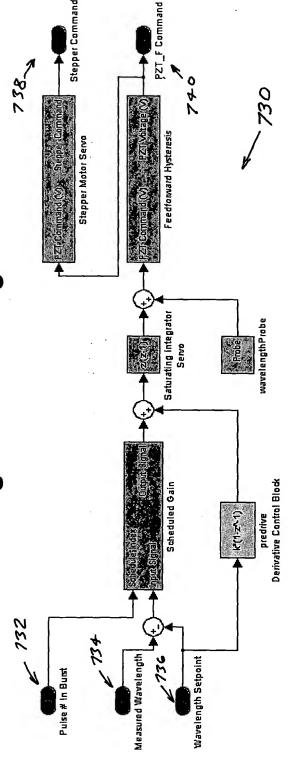




Energy control layers



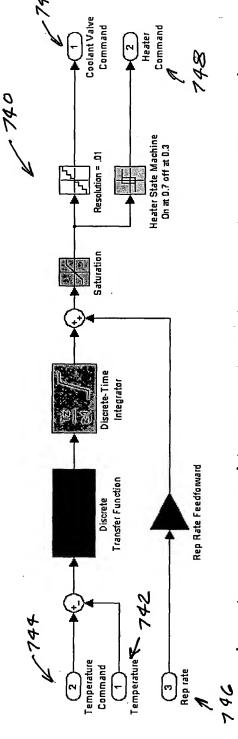
Wavelength Control Algorithm



- Inputs: measured wavelength, target wavelength, pulse number in burst
- Outputs: stepper command and PZT voltage command
- Measured wavelength received from LAM, actuator commands sent to LNCM

F/G. 12

Gas Temperature Control Algorithm



- Inputs: measured temperature, temperature command, average repetition rate
- Outputs: coolant value command, heater command
- Two independent, identical loops for the two chambers
- Measured temperature is received from CAN I/O clusters, valve and heater commands are sent to CAN I/O clusters
- The loop executes at 10Hz

F/6/3

The algorithm is based on the idea of tracking this voltage due to F2 monitoring the rise in Voltage (BAV) and the Burst Average depletion

adjusting the reference rate, energy target, or Change in Operating Point (i.e., a new rep voltage to which the duty cycle) requires voltage rise is compared

F2 Inject Algorithm: State Diagram

